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# Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

Montana Department of Labor & Industry | Research & Analysis Bureau
3rd Quarter 1997 | Volume 27, Number 3

## Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 468,600 for the third quarter of 1997—up 8,100 over the quarter, and up 16,300 over the year.

**Quarterly Employment Trends**

| Quarter | Civilian Labor Force* | MONTANA Montanans Employed | Montanans Unemployed | Unemployment Rate (Montana) | UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 - 3rd | 468,600 | 448,300 | 20,300 | 4.3% | 4.8% |
| 1997 - 2nd | 460,500 | 438,300 | 22,200 | 4.8% | 4.9% |
| 1997 - 1st | 450,400 | 424,100 | 26,300 | 5.8% | 5.7% |
| 1996 - 4th | 446,100 | 424,800 | 21,300 | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| 1996 - 3rd | 452,300 | 432,400 | 19,900 | 4.4% | 5.2% |

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1997 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

### Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 448,300—up 10,000 over the quarter, and 15,900 over the year.

### Unemployment

About 20,300 Montanans were estimated to be **unemployed** during the quarter—1,900 fewer than the previous quarter, but 400 more than the third quarter of 1996.

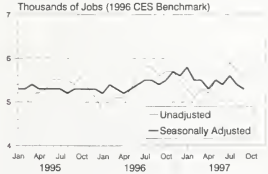
The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.3 percent—down 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, and down 0.1 percent from the third quarter 1996 average.

## Wage and Salary Jobs by Industry Sectors

*(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)*

Total **nonagricultural wage and salary employment** for the third quarter of 1997 averaged 368,600 jobs—up 3,600 jobs over the previous quarter, and up 5,500 jobs over the year.

Mining Jobs in Montana




MINING averaged 5,700 jobs during the third quarter—up about 300 jobs over the previous quarter, but the same over the year.

(*Continued on next page*)

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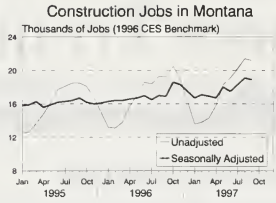
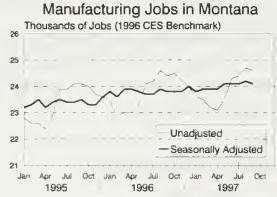
➪ While more than half of Montana's work sites had fewer than 5 employees in 1996, nearly half of those employees covered by unemployment insurance worked at work sites with 50 or more employees. See article starting on page 7.

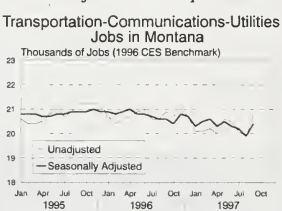
➪ There's lots of Montana labor market information available at the Research and Analysis Bureau's Internet website. See page 10.



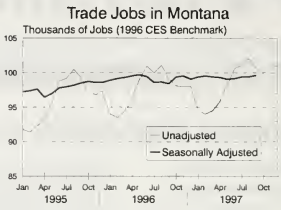

**Construction** averaged 20,900 jobs—up 3,200 over the quarter and 2,000 over the year largely because of summer highway construction, hail damage repair work and other major construction projects under way in the state such as the ASiMI plant near Butte, the Pasta Montana plant in Great Falls and the Montana State Hospital project at Warm Springs. **General building contractors** and **special trades** were both up 900 jobs over the year, while **heavy construction** was up by only 100.



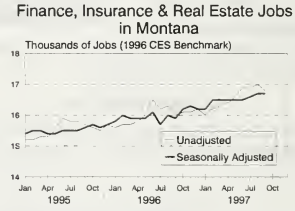

**Manufacturing** averaged 24,500 jobs for the quarter—up 900 jobs over the quarter, but up only about 100 over the year. **Lumber & wood products** was up about 400 jobs over the quarter.




**Transportation, communications & utilities** (TCU) averaged 20,200 jobs for the quarter—down about 100 jobs over the quarter and down about 500 jobs over the year. Most of the over-the-year decline in jobs was in **trucking & warehousing**, which was affected by the Teamsters strike against United Parcel Service in August, and in **communications**.




**Trade** jobs averaged 101,300 for the quarter—up 3,100 jobs over the previous quarter, and up about 200 over the year. **Eating & drinking places** added a seasonal 2,100 jobs over the quarter and was also up 1,100 jobs over the year.




**Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends**

Montana Department of Labor & Industry — Research & Analysis Bureau

***Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends*** **is published quarterly by the Research and Analysis Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.**

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**http://jsd.dli.mt.gov/lmi/lmi.htm**

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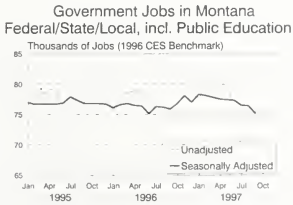
**Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE)** averaged 16,900 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter and 800 jobs over the year. **Depository institutions** showed an increase of 400 jobs over the year, while **real estate** was up by 200.

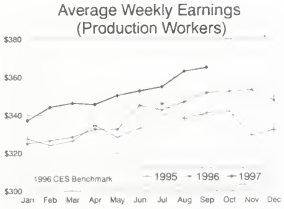
**Services** averaged 107,100 jobs—up about 2,700 jobs over the quarter, and up about 2,200 over the year. The biggest over-the-year gain came in **business services**, which was up by 800 jobs. Also over the year, **auto & miscellaneous repairs**, **social services,** and **engineering & management** were each up about 400 jobs. **Health services** was down about 400 jobs over the year.



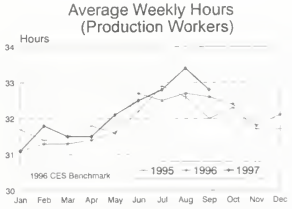

**Total government** jobs in Montana averaged 71,800 for the quarter—down about 6,800 from the previous quarter, and down about 300 jobs over the year. The quarterly drop was a seasonal one tied to the summer public school break. Over-the-year drops in **total federal government** and **other state government** were tempered by moderate increases in **local education** and **other local government**.

## Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

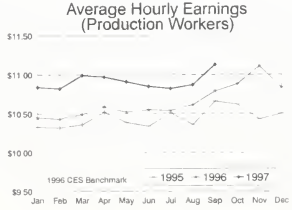
**Average weekly earnings** for production workers averaged $361.02 during the third quarter of 1997—up $10.81 over the previous quarter, and up $14.16 over the third quarter of 1996.




**Average weekly hours** for the quarter averaged 33.0—up 0.9 hour over the quarter, and up 0.4 hour over the year.




**Average hourly earnings** averaged $10.94—up 3 cents over the quarter, and up 30 cents over the year.



# Industry News from Around the State

**(Gathered Primarily from State Newspaper Reports)**

## Agriculture

➪ **A new company has announced** plans to build a barley malting plant near Choteau and sell the processed grain to regional microbreweries. If Malt Montana Inc.'s plan is successful, the plant would provide an additional market for malting barley presently grown in the area.

➪ **Recently merged** with Savannah Foods & Industries, the Imperial Holly Corp. is now the nation's largest manufacturer of sugar. Savannah Foods will operate as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Imperial Holly Corp., based in Georgia. It has cane sugar refineries in Georgia, Louisiana and Florida and 4 beet processing plants in Michigan. A spokesman for Holly's beet processing plant near Sidney says the merger will allow Imperial to balance its marketing plan across the nation.

## Mining

➪ **Phelps Dodge Corp.** has sold its controlling interest in the proposed McDonald gold mine near Lincoln to Canyon Resources Corp. of Colorado. The selling price is contingent on whether the proposed mine receives all the necessary permits needed to open.

➪ **Lewis and Clark National Forest** management has banned oil and gas drilling in that forest's Rocky Mountain Front area for 10-15 years, subject to revision of the overall forest management plan.

➪ **An agreement in principle** has been reached for the Morrison Knudsen Corp. construction company to buy a 50.1 percent share of Montana Resources. The remaining 49.9 percent of stock is owned by ASARCO Inc. A Montana Resources spokesman says he doesn't think the stock sale, which must be approved by business regulators, will affect operations at the Butte copper mine, which employs about 325 workers.

➪ **Equitable Resources Energy Co.** has announced plans to sell its western oil and gas properties to 5 U.S. and Canadian companies in order to focus on production in the Gulf of Mexico and Appalachian Basin and to market oil and gas on the east coast. Its Montana office in Billings has about 50 employees.

➪ **Pegasus Gold Inc.** has announced plans to lay off about 20 workers in Montana. The company's governmental affairs office in Helena is being moved to the Montana Tunnels Mine site near Clancy and 3 of 6 office workers are being laid off. Three jobs are being eliminated at the Zortman and Landusky mines near Malta, and about 15 are being eliminated at the Montana Tunnels Mine.

## Construction

➪ **A Wal-Mart** store is under construction in Polson after some traffic access issues were resolved. The store will be about half the size of Wal-Mart stores in Kalispell and Missoula and will employ about 130 full- and part-time workers.

➪ **Work has begun** on a $3-million retirement residence project in Great Falls. Highgate House will include 34 private apartment homes and 14 private bedrooms for Alzheimer's patients and others with special needs.

## Manufacturing

➪ **Dana Design is closing** its 3 backpack manufacturing plants in Montana by the end of November, affecting about 50 production workers in Bozeman, Livingston and Lewistown. A spokesperson says manufacturing will probably be done in Mexico and Sri Lanka, as well as Vietnam. A few design jobs will stay in Bozeman and other customer-related jobs will move to Seattle. Dana Design was purchased by Anthony Industries in 1995, which has since changed its name to K2 Corp. after a ski and snowboard company it also owns.

➪ **The new, $5-million Mycotech** Corp. plant has opened in Butte. The company develops and produces fungal pesticides. Its president says sales are doubling monthly.

➪ **Two men who founded** G&M Auto Parts in Missoula have bought an Oswego, Ore. company that makes a switching device for 4-wheel drive vehicles. The Posi-Lok Manufacturing Inc. operation has been relocated to the G&M Auto Parts warehouse in Missoula.

➪ **Helena-based Falcon Publishing Co.** has been acquired by Landmark Guidebooks Inc. of Norfolk, Va., which is a subsidiary of Landmark Communications, Inc. Falcon's current publisher and 47 other employees will remain on the job, and Falcon's operation base will remain in Helena. It's anticipated, the publisher says, that Falcon business and employment will grow under its new ownership.

## Transportation, Communications & Utilities

➪ **Unionized employees of** United Parcel Service of America Inc. were out on strike for 15 days in August while an agreement was negotiated between the company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. About 800 union members work for UPS in Montana, according to a Teamsters spokesman.

## Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

➪ **D.A. Davidson & Co.** has announced plans to buy a Portland, Ore. securities firm, giving the Great Falls-based company a foothold in another large Pacific Northwest city. Jensen Securities is a research and institutional investing firm with 20 employees.

## Trade

➪ **The Lakehills Shopping Center** in Bigfork has been sold to Bovey Restoration. Its new owners say they plan to give the 25-year-old center a facelift before the end of the year.

➪ **Applebee's International Inc.** has opened a fifth Applebee's Neighborhood Grill and Bar in Montana, located in Helena. The other 4 restaurants are located in Billings, Bozeman, Missoula and Kalispell.

## Services

➪ **A French telemarketing** company with North American headquarters in Salt Lake City is establishing 2 telemarketing centers in Montana. Spokespersons for Teleperformance USA say the company plans to fill up to 130 part- and full-time jobs at its Billings center, and up to 80 jobs at its Butte center. The company also has 4 centers in Utah. Workers will take catalog sales orders and make sales calls.

➪ **Another telemarketing firm** based in Williston, N.D. is setting up an office in Glendive. Advantage Line has hired about 25 people so far, mostly part-time, and may hire more, according to the company's president. He says the Glendive office will handle overflow calls from the Williston office. Workers will process catalog orders.

➪ **CUC International**'s telephone service center in Great Falls recently celebrated its third anniversary. It currently employs about 250 workers who work to arrange travel, insurance and emergency road services.

➪ **The Timberline Lumber Inc.** sawmill is calling it quits, impacting 19 employees at the Kalispell-area plant and another 7 employees of a small trucking firm that hauls the mill's products.

➪ **Plum Creek Timber Co.** is spending $12 million to reconfigure its Pablo lumber mill to handle smaller logs. A spokesperson says the mill is reconfiguring because the availability of big logs from private and public lands is decreasing. He says larger logs will be processed at its Columbia Falls mill. The Pablo mill employs about 225 people, and the project is expected to have little effect on employment.

➪ **The Veterans Administration** has opened an outpatient clinic in Great Falls. The new clinic is staffed by a doctor, a licensed practical nurse, a substance abuse counselor and a medical clerk. Great Falls-area veterans needing surgery and specialized treatment will continue to travel to the Fort Harrison VA hospital near Helena.

➪ **St. Vincent Hospital** is building a family primary care clinic in Billings that it expects will be open by early January. A spokesperson says the demand for access to primary care will grow over the years because of managed care.

➪ **Western Montana Clinic** and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana have joined to form a new health maintenance organization. Montana Health will emphasize the freedom of doctor choice and preventative care and will serve clients throughout western Montana.

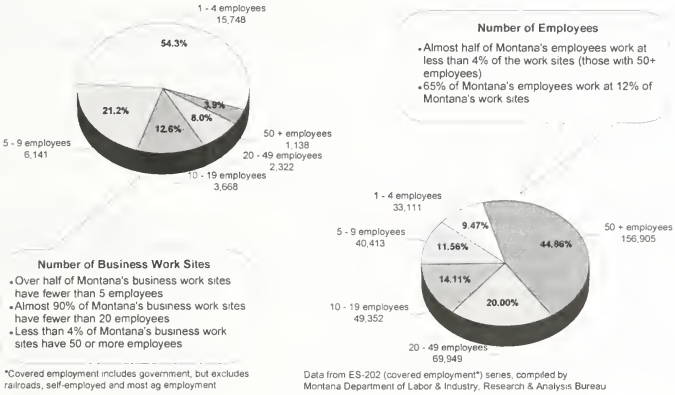
## Government

➪ **Malmstrom Air Force Base** has been directed to cut its civilian work force of about 400 employees by 40 positions by April 1, 1998, and by another 26 positions in 1999, according to a base spokeswoman. She says the base will begin by cutting positions that are vacant or are filled by retiring workers—and will also consider offering early retirement and other separation incentives.

➪ **NASA has recommended** Malmstrom Air Force Base as the site for test-landing the experimental X-33 spacecraft in a recently-released environmental impact statement. It also recommends 5 test landings in 1999, rather than the 12 mentioned earlier.

➪ **The University of Montana** is offering a bachelor's degree in liberal studies through Flathead Valley Community College in Kalispell. Courses will be taught on the FVCC campus by instructors from both schools.

**Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.**




# Montana Employment by Work Site Size

While more than half of Montana's work sites had fewer than 5 employees in 1996, nearly half those employees covered by unemployment insurance worked at work sites with 50 or more employees.

According to 1996 annual average unemployment insurance data, the **services** and **retail trade** industry sectors accounted for the leading number of work sites and largest employment in all work site size classes.

## About the Data

Information used in this article comes from the employment, wages and contributions (ES-202) report prepared by the Research and Analysis Bureau using administrative records of the unemployment insurance (UI) tax system. Data used in the ES-202 report includes government employment—but excludes railroads, self-employed and most agricultural employment. Public education is included in the services sector along with private education.

A work site is defined as an economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted, services are rendered, or industrial operations are performed. When a number of locations are maintained by a single enterprise, each site is handled as a separate work site.

Each work site is assigned an industry designation based on its principal economic activity.

## Overall View

Annual average UI information for 1996 tells us 54.3 percent of the state's business work sites had 1-4 employees, while only 3.9 percent of the work sites had 50-plus employees. Yet 44.9 percent of Montana's covered employees worked at those work sites with 50-plus employees, and only 9.5 percent of employees worked at work sites with 1-4 employees.

- The **services** industry sector came out ahead of **retail trade** in percentage of work sites and employees in the 50-plus, 5-9 and 1-4 employee work sites—while **retail trade** edged out **services** in the 20-49 and 10-19 employee work sites.

- **Wholesale trade** accounted for the third largest share of work sites and employees in the 20-49 and 10-19 employee size classes.
- **Construction** achieved its biggest percentage of work sites (12.0 percent) in the 1-4 employee work site category, declining with each step-up in work size class until it claimed only 4.3 percent of the 50-plus employee work sites.
- **Finance, insurance and real estate**'s biggest work site share came in the 1-4 employee work sites with 10.3 percent.
- **Manufacturing**'s share of the different work site size categories grew progressively from 3.7 percent of the 1-4 employee work sites to 8.7 percent of the 50-plus employee sites.

## Work Sites with 50-Plus Employees

- **Services** accounted for 38.7 percent of Montana work sites with 50-plus employees (73,135 workers averaging 166 employees per site). Unemployment insurance statistics include public and private schools, universities and colleges in the services industry category along with other large employers such as hospitals, clinics, hotels, motels, resorts, employee leasing services and tribal councils.
- **Retail** had 21.3 percent of the work sites (22,859 workers averaging 95 employees per site). Retail work sites include restaurants, nightclubs, fast-food businesses, lumber yards, hardware stores, department stores, grocery stores, automobile dealerships, clothing stores, furniture and sporting goods, etc.

**50-Plus Employee Work Sites**

| Industry | % of Sites* | % of Em-ployment* | Avg. Monthly Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Services | 38 7% | 46 6% | 73,135 |
| Retail Trade | 21.3% | 14 6% | 22,859 |
| Government | 11.6% | 13.5% | 21,250 |
| Manufacturing | 8 7% | 9 1% | 14,213 |
| TCU** | 6 3% | 5.6% | 8,826 |
| Construction | 4 3% | 3 4% | 5,394 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3 5% | 2.2% | 3,472 |
| FIRE*** | 3 4% | 2 6% | 4,116 |
| Mining | 1.8% | 2 2% | 3,368 |
| Agriculture | 0 3% | 0 2% | 229 |

*May not total due to rounding & unclassified work sites.
**Transportation, Communications & Utilities
***Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **Government** had 11.6 percent of the work sites (21,250 workers averaging 161 employees per site). Most local, state and federal government employment is included in this sector. Public and private schools, the postal service and Veterans Administration hospitals are not.

**20-49 Employee Work Sites**

| Industry | % of Sites* | % of Em-ployment* | Avg. Monthly Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Retail Trade | 32 4% | 32 4% | 22,648 |
| Services | 30 4% | 31.3% | 21,902 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.1% | 6.7% | 4,684 |
| TCU** | 6.9% | 6 8% | 4,733 |
| FIRE*** | 5.6% | 5.3% | 3,725 |
| Manufacturing | 5.3% | 5.4% | 3,785 |
| Government | 5.1% | 5 3% | 3,684 |
| Construction | 4.6% | 4 5% | 3,148 |
| Mining | 1.2% | 1.2% | 840 |
| Agriculture | 1.2% | 1 0% | 710 |

*May not total due to rounding & unclassified work sites.
**Transportation, Communications & Utilities
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## Work Sites with 20-49 Employees

- **Retail trade** claimed 32.4 percent of the work sites (22,648 employees averaging just over 30 employees per site). Eating and drinking establishments, grocery stores, and new and used car dealers and gas stations accounted for most of the employment.
- **Services** accounted for 30.4 percent of the sites (21,902 workers averaging nearly 31 per site). Hotels and motels, casinos, medical clinics and miscellaneous business services accounted for most of the sites in this size category.
- **Wholesale trade** had 7.1 percent of the work sites (4,684 employees averaging 87 per site), while **transportation, communication and public utilities** had 6.9 percent (4,733 employees averaging 123 per site).

## Work Sites with 10-19 Employees

- **Retail trade** accounted for 31.6 percent of the sites in this size category(15,670 and averaging 13.5 employees per site). Sites included miscellaneous retail stores, beauty parlors, cafes, bars, and general and specialty merchandise stores.
- **Services** accounted for 28.5 percent of the 10-19 employee sites (13,896 workers averaging about 13 employees per site).
- **Wholesale trade** had 9.3 percent of the work sites (4,630 employees averaging about 13.7 per site), while **construction** had just 6.5 percent. Most durable wholesale trade sites were in motor vehicle parts and supplies, office equipment, electrical apparatus and equipment, and farm and garden machinery. Durable wholesale trade sites were in farm supplies, groceries, petroleum products, and beer and ale.

**10-19 Employee Work Sites**

| Industry | % of Sites* | % of Employment* | Avg. Monthly Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Retail Trade | 31.6% | 31.8% | 15,670 |
| Services | 28.5% | 28.2% | 13,896 |
| Wholesale Trade | 9.3% | 9.4% | 4,630 |
| Construction | 6.5% | 6.3% | 3,103 |
| TCU** | 6.1% | 6.3% | 3,094 |
| FIRE*** | 5.9% | 6.1% | 3,023 |
| Manufacturing | 5.2% | 5.2% | 2,547 |
| Government | 3.2% | 3.2% | 1,582 |
| Agriculture | 2.6% | 2.5% | 1,253 |
| Mining | 1.1% | 1.1% | 531 |

*May not total due to rounding & unclassified work sites
**Transportation, Communications & Utilities.
***Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

## Work Sites with 5-9 Employees

- **Services** had 31.7 percent of the work sites (12,723 workers averaging about 6.5 employees per site).
- **Retail** accounted for 29.8 percent of the sites (12,175 employees averaging about 6.7 employees per site).
- **Construction** had 8.7 percent of the sites (3,488 employees averaging 6.5 employees per site).

**5-9 Employee Work Sites**

| Industry | % of Sites* | % of Employment* | Avg. Monthly Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Services | 31.7% | 31.5% | 12,723 |
| Retail Trade | 29.8% | 30.1% | 12,175 |
| Construction | 8.7% | 8.6% | 3,488 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.3% | 7.4% | 2,981 |
| TCU** | 5.2% | 5.3% | 2,135 |
| Manufacturing | 5.0% | 5.0% | 1,998 |
| FIRE*** | 5.0% | 4.9% | 2,015 |
| Agriculture | 3.3% | 3.2% | 1,304 |
| Government | 3.0% | 2.9% | 1,179 |
| Mining | 0.9% | 0.9% | 375 |

*May not total due to rounding & unclassified work sites
**Transportation, Communications & Utilities.
***Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

## Work Sites with 1-4 Employees

- **Services** accounted for 36.2 percent of those work sites with from 1 to 4 employees (11,566 employees averaging just over 2 employees per site).
- **Retail** had 17.3 percent of the work sites (6,512 employees averaging 2.4 employees per site).
- **Construction** accounted for 12.0 percent of the work sites (3,960 employees averaging 2.1 employees per site). Most sites consisted of homeowner/builders, residential construction and remodeling, and special trades projects on offices and residences.

**1-4 Employee Work Sites**

| Industry | % of Sites* | % of Employment* | Avg. Monthly Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Services | 36.2% | 34.9% | 11,566 |
| Retail Trade | 17.3% | 19.7% | 6,512 |
| Construction | 12.0% | 12.0% | 3,960 |
| FIRE*** | 10.3% | 9.4% | 3,127 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.3% | 6.9% | 2,278 |
| TCU** | 6.4% | 6.4% | 2,130 |
| Manufacturing | 3.7% | 4.0% | 1,309 |
| Government | 3.2% | 3.2% | 1,046 |
| Agriculture | 2.3% | 2.5% | 812 |
| Mining | 0.9% | 0.9% | 304 |

*May not total due to rounding & unclassified work sites.
**Transportation, Communications & Utilities.
***Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

## For More Information

Questions about this article and requests for additional information may be directed to the Research and Analysis Bureau; Montana Department of Labor & Industry; P.O. Box 1728: Helena, MT 59624; (406) 444-2430 or TDD (406) 444-0532.

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## Press Releases and Calendar

- Press Releases
- Calendar

## Wage Data

- Informational Wage Rates for Private Sector Occupations (Statewide Only)
- Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202 Series)
- Prevailing Wage Rates (Building Construction, Heavy/Highway Construction and Services Occupations)
- Statistics in Brief (check the Hours and Earnings and Average Weekly Earnings sections each month)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Minimum Wage Information
- Hours and Earnings for Private Nonagricultural Production Workers (CES Series)

## Employment and Unemployment Data

- Annual Average Labor Force by County (LAUS Series)
- Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202 Series)
- Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (CES Series)
- Statistics in Brief (check the Current Population Survey, Nonag Wage and Salary Employment, Labor Force Statistics, Seasonally-Adjusted Nonag Wage and Salary Employment, Unemployment Insurance, Annual Average Employment and Labor Surplus Areas tables each month)
- Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations

## Other Data, Publications and Programs

- Statistics in Brief
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Labor Market and Related Information for Selected Montana Counties
- Montana Career Information System and State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (program overviews and publication samples)
- Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations
- Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
- Profile of the Montana Worker (contains downloadable copies of Profile of the Montana Worker and Profile of the Montana Worker Data Supplement in both executable and envoy file forms)

LAUS
*Local Area Unemployment Statistics*

# TABLE 1-A
## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
### LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*97 BMK*
*SEPTEMBER 1997 (P)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 461,305 | 442,319 | 18,986 | 4.1% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 68,392 | 65,777 | 2,615 | 3.8% |
| CASCADE | 36,765 | 35,183 | 1,582 | 4.3% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 5,156 | 5,015 | 141 | 2.7% |
| BIG HORN | 4,673 | 4,245 | 428 | 9.2% |
| BLAINE | 3,164 | 2,927 | 237 | 7.5% |
| BROADWATER | 2,034 | 1,970 | 64 | 3.1% |
| CARBON | 4,477 | 4,232 | 245 | 5.5% |
| CARTER | 1,125 | 1,105 | 20 | 1.8% |
| CHOUTEAU | 3,085 | 3,026 | 59 | 1.9% |
| CUSTER | 6,280 | 6,062 | 218 | 3.5% |
| DANIELS | 1,460 | 1,443 | 17 | 1.2% |
| DAWSON | 5,203 | 5,070 | 133 | 2.6% |
| DEER LODGE | 3,652 | 3,514 | 138 | 3.8% |
| FALLON | 1,685 | 1,643 | 42 | 2.5% |
| FERGUS | 6,210 | 5,941 | 269 | 4.3% |
| FLATHEAD | 40,394 | 38,407 | 1,987 | 4.9% |
| GALLATIN | 38,713 | 37,949 | 764 | 2.0% |
| GARFIELD | 1,144 | 1,109 | 35 | 3.1% |
| GLACIER | 6,269 | 5,681 | 588 | 9.4% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 600 | 575 | 25 | 4.2% |
| GRANITE | 1,103 | 1,046 | 57 | 5.2% |
| HILL | 10,065 | 9,667 | 398 | 4.0% |
| JEFFERSON | 4,558 | 4,368 | 190 | 4.2% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,193 | 1,146 | 47 | 3.9% |
| LAKE | 11,187 | 10,525 | 662 | 5.9% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 27,302 | 26,130 | 1,172 | 4.3% |
| LIBERTY | 1,126 | 1,099 | 27 | 2.4% |
| LINCOLN | 6,891 | 6,372 | 519 | 7.5% |
| MCCONE | 1,285 | 1,253 | 32 | 2.5% |
| MADISON | 3,550 | 3,451 | 99 | 2.8% |
| MEAGHER | 1,097 | 1,057 | 40 | 3.6% |
| MINERAL | 1,520 | 1,394 | 126 | 8.3% |
| MISSOULA | 51,741 | 49,865 | 1,876 | 3.6% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,991 | 1,828 | 163 | 8.2% |
| PARK | 11,310 | 10,981 | 329 | 2.9% |
| PETROLEUM | 378 | 368 | 10 | 2.6% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,565 | 2,454 | 111 | 4.3% |
| PONDERA | 3,238 | 3,114 | 124 | 3.8% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,349 | 1,334 | 15 | 1.1% |
| POWELL | 2,484 | 2,370 | 114 | 4.6% |
| PRAIRIE | 808 | 778 | 30 | 3.7% |
| RAVALLI | 16,181 | 15,521 | 660 | 4.1% |
| RICHLAND | 5,727 | 5,485 | 242 | 4.2% |
| ROOSEVELT | 4,424 | 4,117 | 307 | 6.9% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,601 | 4,260 | 341 | 7.4% |
| SANDERS | 3,854 | 3,550 | 304 | 7.9% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,262 | 2,213 | 49 | 2.2% |
| SILVER BOW | 17,297 | 16,536 | 761 | 4.4% |
| STILLWATER | 4,338 | 4,130 | 208 | 4.8% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,797 | 1,750 | 47 | 2.6% |
| TETON | 3,414 | 3,337 | 77 | 2.3% |
| TOOLE | 2,973 | 2,919 | 54 | 1.8% |
| TREASURE | 555 | 543 | 12 | 2.2% |
| VALLEY | 4,689 | 4,560 | 129 | 2.8% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,352 | 1,317 | 35 | 2.6% |
| WIBAUX | 617 | 605 | 12 | 1.9% |
| L & C/JEFFERSON LMA | 31,860 | 30,498 | 1,362 | 4.3% |
| MSLA/RAVALLI LMA | 67,922 | 65,386 | 2,536 | 3.7% |

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

LAUS
Local Area Unemployment Statistics

# TABLE 1-B
## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
### LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*97 BMK*
*AUGUST 1997 (R)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 472,770 | 452,812 | 19,958 | 4.2% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 70,940 | 68,010 | 2,930 | 4.1% |
| CASCADE | 37,955 | 36,305 | 1,650 | 4.3% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 5,102 | 4,949 | 153 | 3.0% |
| BIG HORN | 4,673 | 4,151 | 522 | 11.2% |
| BLAINE | 3,063 | 2,817 | 246 | 8.0% |
| BROADWATER | 2,064 | 1,998 | 66 | 3.2% |
| CARBON | 4,211 | 3,994 | 217 | 5.2% |
| CARTER | 1,107 | 1,096 | 11 | 1.0% |
| CHOUTEAU | 3,038 | 2,985 | 53 | 1.7% |
| CUSTER | 6,419 | 6,202 | 217 | 3.4% |
| DANIELS | 1,406 | 1,389 | 17 | 1.2% |
| DAWSON | 5,248 | 5,110 | 138 | 2.6% |
| DEER LODGE | 3,874 | 3,689 | 185 | 4.8% |
| FALLON | 1,695 | 1,640 | 55 | 3.2% |
| FERGUS | 6,184 | 5,897 | 287 | 4.6% |
| FLATHEAD | 42,547 | 40,659 | 1,888 | 4.4% |
| GALLATIN | 41,516 | 40,673 | 843 | 2.0% |
| GARFIELD | 1,116 | 1,088 | 28 | 2.5% |
| GLACIER | 6,575 | 5,819 | 756 | 11.5% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 587 | 566 | 21 | 3.6% |
| GRANITE | 1,059 | 993 | 66 | 6.2% |
| HILL | 10,264 | 9,807 | 457 | 4.5% |
| JEFFERSON | 4,687 | 4,514 | 173 | 3.7% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,124 | 1,082 | 42 | 3.7% |
| LAKE | 11,158 | 10,542 | 616 | 5.5% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 28,203 | 27,004 | 1,199 | 4.3% |
| LIBERTY | 1,089 | 1,061 | 28 | 2.6% |
| LINCOLN | 7,088 | 6,483 | 605 | 8.5% |
| MCCONE | 1,290 | 1,256 | 34 | 2.6% |
| MADISON | 3,380 | 3,270 | 110 | 3.3% |
| MEAGHER | 1,011 | 973 | 38 | 3.8% |
| MINERAL | 1,528 | 1,413 | 115 | 7.5% |
| MISSOULA | 52,452 | 50,490 | 1,962 | 3.7% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,883 | 1,732 | 151 | 8.0% |
| PARK | 12,148 | 11,791 | 357 | 2.9% |
| PETROLEUM | 378 | 370 | 8 | 2.1% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,597 | 2,480 | 117 | 4.5% |
| PONDERA | 3,331 | 3,223 | 108 | 3.2% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,303 | 1,284 | 19 | 1.5% |
| POWELL | 2,436 | 2,347 | 89 | 3.7% |
| PRAIRIE | 756 | 728 | 28 | 3.7% |
| RAVALLI | 16,363 | 15,715 | 648 | 4.0% |
| RICHLAND | 5,598 | 5,328 | 270 | 4.8% |
| ROOSEVELT | 4,338 | 3,996 | 342 | 7.9% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,655 | 4,247 | 408 | 8.8% |
| SANDERS | 3,666 | 3,354 | 312 | 8.5% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,234 | 2,192 | 42 | 1.9% |
| SILVER BOW | 17,762 | 17,025 | 737 | 4.1% |
| STILLWATER | 4,321 | 4,119 | 202 | 4.7% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,764 | 1,717 | 47 | 2.7% |
| TETON | 3,206 | 3,142 | 64 | 2.0% |
| TOOLE | 3,025 | 2,946 | 79 | 2.6% |
| TREASURE | 566 | 551 | 15 | 2.7% |
| VALLEY | 4,833 | 4,697 | 136 | 2.8% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,295 | 1,255 | 40 | 3.1% |
| WIBAUX | 664 | 649 | 15 | 2.3% |
| L & C/JEFFERSON LMA | 32,890 | 31,518 | 1,372 | 4.2% |
| MSLA/RAVALLI LMA | 68,815 | 66,205 | 2,610 | 3.8% |

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

LAUS
Local Area Unemployment Statistics

# TABLE 1-C
## MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
### LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*97 BMK*
*JULY 1997 (R)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 471,801 | 449,916 | 21,885 | 4.6% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 71,128 | 68,016 | 3,112 | 4.4% |
| CASCADE | 38,239 | 36,442 | 1,797 | 4.7% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 5,089 | 4,922 | 167 | 3.3% |
| BIG HORN | 4,615 | 4,059 | 556 | 12.0% |
| BLAINE | 2,971 | 2,727 | 244 | 8.2% |
| BROADWATER | 1,939 | 1,872 | 67 | 3.5% |
| CARBON | 4,150 | 3,923 | 227 | 5.5% |
| CARTER | 1,046 | 1,034 | 12 | 1.1% |
| CHOUTEAU | 2,915 | 2,855 | 60 | 2.1% |
| CUSTER | 6,458 | 6,200 | 258 | 4.0% |
| DANIELS | 1,380 | 1,357 | 23 | 1.7% |
| DAWSON | 5,186 | 5,046 | 140 | 2.7% |
| DEER LODGE | 3,864 | 3,662 | 202 | 5.2% |
| FALLON | 1,663 | 1,609 | 54 | 3.2% |
| FERGUS | 6,281 | 5,975 | 306 | 4.9% |
| FLATHEAD | 41,766 | 39,656 | 2,110 | 5.1% |
| GALLATIN | 41,831 | 41,004 | 827 | 2.0% |
| GARFIELD | 1,081 | 1,050 | 31 | 2.9% |
| GLACIER | 6,712 | 5,860 | 852 | 12.7% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 554 | 525 | 29 | 5.2% |
| GRANITE | 1,012 | 958 | 54 | 5.3% |
| HILL | 10,292 | 9,767 | 525 | 5.1% |
| JEFFERSON | 4,768 | 4,589 | 179 | 3.8% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,084 | 1,038 | 46 | 4.2% |
| LAKE | 11,453 | 10,789 | 664 | 5.8% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 28,815 | 27,447 | 1,368 | 4.7% |
| LIBERTY | 1,025 | 996 | 29 | 2.8% |
| LINCOLN | 7,213 | 6,349 | 864 | 12.0% |
| MCCONE | 1,244 | 1,211 | 33 | 2.7% |
| MADISON | 3,335 | 3,214 | 121 | 3.6% |
| MEAGHER | 978 | 938 | 40 | 4.1% |
| MINERAL | 1,454 | 1,339 | 115 | 7.9% |
| MISSOULA | 52,183 | 50,000 | 2,183 | 4.2% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,852 | 1,702 | 150 | 8.1% |
| PARK | 11,886 | 11,503 | 383 | 3.2% |
| PETROLEUM | 337 | 327 | 10 | 3.0% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,497 | 2,382 | 115 | 4.6% |
| PONDERA | 3,338 | 3,201 | 137 | 4.1% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,265 | 1,244 | 21 | 1.7% |
| POWELL | 2,462 | 2,352 | 110 | 4.5% |
| PRAIRIE | 746 | 709 | 37 | 5.0% |
| RAVALLI | 16,247 | 15,562 | 685 | 4.2% |
| RICHLAND | 5,510 | 5,198 | 312 | 5.7% |
| ROOSEVELT | 4,386 | 4,011 | 375 | 8.5% |
| ROSEBUD | 4,658 | 4,216 | 442 | 9.5% |
| SANDERS | 3,556 | 3,239 | 317 | 8.9% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,271 | 2,223 | 48 | 2.1% |
| SILVER BOW | 17,863 | 17,072 | 791 | 4.4% |
| STILLWATER | 4,207 | 3,992 | 215 | 5.1% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,682 | 1,640 | 42 | 2.5% |
| TETON | 3,128 | 3,049 | 79 | 2.5% |
| TOOLE | 3,054 | 2,971 | 83 | 2.7% |
| TREASURE | 546 | 521 | 25 | 4.6% |
| VALLEY | 4,763 | 4,609 | 154 | 3.2% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,229 | 1,189 | 40 | 3.3% |
| WIBAUX | 592 | 573 | 19 | 3.2% |
| L & C/JEFFERSON LMA | 33,583 | 32,036 | 1,547 | 4.6% |
| MSLA/RAVALLI LMA | 68,430 | 65,562 | 2,868 | 4.2% |

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

*Local Area Unemployment Statistics*

# TABLE II
# MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
## (IN THOUSANDS)

| 1997 ANNUAL DATA | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/ | 447.6 | 449.6 | 454.2 | 457.3 | 459.0 | 465.2 | 471.8 | 472.3 | 461.3 | | | | |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 421.2 | 423.3 | 428.0 | 433.7 | 438.5 | 442.6 | 449.9 | 452.3 | 442.3 | | | | |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE | 26.9 | 25.4 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 36.1 | 39.9 | 42.5 | 44.3 | 45.4 | | | | |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 23.6 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 19.0 | | | | |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/ | 5.9% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 4.9% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 4.1% | | | | |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ | 4.8% | 4.6% | 4.9% | 5.3% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 4.9% | | | | |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 5.9% | 5.7% | 5.5% | 4.8% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 4.8% | 4.7% | | | | |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 5.4% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 4.8% | 5.0% | 4.8% | 4.9% | 4.9% | | | | |

| 1996 ANNUAL DATA | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/ | 434.4 | 439.3 | 442.3 | 446.3 | 447.0 | 454.3 | 457.6 | 453.8 | 445.6 | 447.9 | 447.3 | 443.1 | 446.6 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 404.5 | 408.9 | 413.9 | 422.3 | 424.7 | 430.6 | 435.8 | 434.6 | 426.9 | 428.5 | 426.1 | 419.9 | 423.1 |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE | 30.5 | 29.5 | 34.0 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 32.8 | 30.5 | 35.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 29.9 | 30.4 | 28.4 | 24.0 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 21.8 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 23.5 |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/ | 6.9% | 6.9% | 6.4% | 5.4% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 4.7% | 5.2% | 5.3% |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ | 5.7% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 4.9% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 5.3% |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 6.3% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.5% | 5.6% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 4.9% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.4% |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 5.7% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.2% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 5.4% |

| 1995 ANNUAL DATA | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/ | 431.8 | 437.5 | 435.3 | 436.1 | 435.3 | 442.4 | 448.5 | 444.5 | 436.4 | 435.8 | 435.4 | 434.2 | 437.7 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 403.6 | 404.5 | 407.2 | 411.6 | 411.5 | 416.6 | 424.1 | 421.8 | 414.1 | 412.0 | 409.4 | 406.8 | 411.9 |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE | 25.2 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 32.1 | 31.4 | 32.7 | 34.7 | 36.3 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 31.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 28.2 | 33.0 | 28.1 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 27.4 | 25.8 |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/ | 6.5% | 7.5% | 6.5% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.8% | 5.4% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.3% | 5.9% |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ | 5.4% | 6.2% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.1% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 5.9% | 5.9% |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 6.2% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 5.6% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 5.6% |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.4% | 5.7% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.5% | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% |

| 1994 ANNUAL DATA | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/ | 427.0 | 431.6 | 434.7 | 439.7 | 439.5 | 446.3 | 452.8 | 450.4 | 441.3 | 438.9 | 437.4 | 434.3 | 439.5 |
| EMPLOYED PERSONS | 399.5 | 403.4 | 408.8 | 418.5 | 420.3 | 425.6 | 433.0 | 432.3 | 422.7 | 418.8 | 415.0 | 408.9 | 417.2 |
| LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE | 28.8 | 27.6 | 31.3 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 33.2 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 23.1 | 23.0 | 30.6 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 27.5 | 28.2 | 25.9 | 21.2 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 22.4 | 25.4 | 22.3 |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/ | 6.4% | 6.5% | 6.0% | 4.8% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 4.0% | 4.2% | 4.6% | 5.1% | 5.9% | 5.1% |
| % OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ | 5.3% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 4.8% | 4.8% | 4.9% | 4.9% | 5.1% | 5.1% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 5.1% |
| U.S. UNADJUSTED | 7.3% | 7.1% | 6.8% | 6.2% | 5.9% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 5.9% | 5.6% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 5.1% | 6.1% |
| U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.5% | 6.4% | 6.0% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.4% | 6.1% |

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1997 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

# TABLE III
# MONTANA
# STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
## (IN THOUSANDS)

CES
*Current Employment Statistics*

96BM

1997

(Page 1)

| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1997 | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS | 350.4 | 352.3 | 354.8 | 358.5 | 366.5 | 370.2 | 365.9 | 369.1 | 370.8 | | | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 272.6 | 273.0 | 275.2 | 278.7 | 286.5 | 294.1 | 296.5 | 298.7 | 295.2 | | | | |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 44.1 | 47.3 | 49.0 | 50.5 | 51.8 | 51.3 | | | | |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 307.9 | 309.9 | 312.0 | 314.4 | 319.2 | 321.2 | 315.4 | 317.3 | 319.5 | | | | |
| PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING | 230.1 | 230.6 | 232.4 | 234.6 | 239.2 | 245.1 | 246.0 | 246.9 | 243.9 | | | | |
| MINING | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | | | | |
| METAL MINING | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | | | | |
| GOLD & SILVER ORES | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | | | | |
| COAL MINING | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | | | | |
| OIL & GAS EXTRACTION | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | | | | |
| NONMETALLIC MINERALS | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 21.2 | | | | |
| GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | | | | |
| HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT. | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | | | | |
| SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.9 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 24.6 | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.3 | | | | |
| LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | | | | |
| *LOGGING | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | | | | |
| SAWMILLS & PLANING | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | | | | |
| *STONE, CLAY & GLASS | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | | |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | | |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | | | | |
| FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | | | | |
| PRINTING & PUBLISHING | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | | | | |
| TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 20.7 | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.3 | | | | |
| RAILROAD | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | | | | |
| LOCAL & INTERURBAN | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | | | | |
| TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | | | | |
| TELEPHONE COMM. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | | | | |
| ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | | | | |
| COMBINATION UTILITY | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | |
| TRADE | 94.6 | 94.0 | 94.5 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 102.1 | 100.7 | | | | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.5 | | | | |
| WHOLESALE - DURABLES | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 | | | | |
| WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | | | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 76.4 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 77.2 | 79.5 | 81.8 | 82.4 | 83.5 | 82.2 | | | | |
| BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | | | | |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT STORES | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | | | | |
| FOOD STORES | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | | | | |
| AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | | | | |
| NEW, USED CAR DEALER | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | | | | |

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# TABLE III
# M O N T A N A
# STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
## (IN THOUSANDS)

CES
Current Employment Statistics

96 BM

1997

(Page 2)

| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1997 | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAS STATIONS | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | | | | |
| APPAREL & ACCESSORY | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | | | | |
| FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | | | | |
| EATING & DRINKING | 28.5 | 28.7 | 29.0 | 29.8 | 30.9 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 33.7 | 32.7 | | | | |
| MISC. RETAIL | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 | | | | |
| FINANCE, INS. REAL EST. | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 16.8 | | | | |
| FINANCE | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | | | | |
| DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL BANKS | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | | | | |
| INSURANCE | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | | | | |
| INSURANCE CARRIERS | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | |
| INSURANCE AGENTS | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | |
| REAL ESTATE | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | | | | |
| SERVICES | 99.4 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 102.4 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 105.7 | | | | |
| HOTELS & OTHR LODGING | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 10.1 | | | | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | | | | |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.3 | | | | |
| AUTO & MISC. REPAIR | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | | | | |
| AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOVIES | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.4 | | | | |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.5 | | | | |
| NURSING & PERSONAL CARE | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | | | | |
| HOSPITALS | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.8 | | | | |
| LEGAL SERVICES | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | | | | |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | | | | |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.4 | | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL CARE | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | |
| MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.7 | | | | |
| ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | | | | |
| ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | |
| * ACCOUNTING, AUDITING | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 77.8 | 79.3 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 76.1 | 69.4 | 70.4 | 75.6 | | | | |
| TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.1 | | | | |
| TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT | 23.4 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 23.2 | | | | |
| STATE EDUCATION | 12.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 12.2 | | | | |
| *OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | | | | |
| TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 42.6 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 42.5 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 39.3 | | | | |
| LOCAL EDUCATION | 28.1 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 26.2 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 25.0 | | | | |
| *OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 14.4 | | | | |

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

# TABLE IV
# MONTANA
# STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
## (IN THOUSANDS)

CES
Current Employment Statistics

## 1997

96BM

| (ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1997 | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS | 174.4 | 175.5 | 176.4 | 178.4 | 181.3 | 182.0 | 178.3 | 179.6 | 182.8 | | | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 132.8 | 132.9 | 133 8 | 135.5 | 138.2 | 141.5 | 142.8 | 143.7 | 142.7 | | | | |
| MINING | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | | | | |
| DURABLE GOODS | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | | | | |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2 6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | | | | |
| TCU 1/ | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES | 2.3 | 2 3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | | | | |
| TRADE | 44.6 | 44.3 | 44 4 | 45.2 | 46.8 | 48.2 | 48.9 | 49.4 | 48 8 | | | | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | | | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 44.7 | 44.2 | | | | |
| EATING & DRINKING | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.5 | 19.1 | | | | |
| FIRE 2/ | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | | | | |
| FINANCE | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | | | | |
| SERVICES | 63.4 | 64.1 | 64 6 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 68.3 | 67.6 | | | | |
| HOTELS & OTHER LODGING | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4 2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | | | | |
| HEALTH SERVICES | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.4 | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 41.6 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 40.5 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 40.1 | | | | |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | | | | |
| STATE GOVERNMENT | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 12.5 | | | | |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT | 24.6 | 25.2 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 24 5 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 22.2 | | | | |

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

# TABLE V
## MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

CES
*Current Employment Statistics*

| | Production Employment (In Thousands) | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1997 | Aug. 1997 | Sept. 1997 | Sept. 1996 | July 1997 | Aug. 1997 | Sept. 1997 | Sept. 1996 |
| *TOTAL PRIVATE | 250.3 | 252.6 | 248.0 | 244.9 | $354.90 | $363.06 | $365.06 | $351.75 |
| MINING | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | $675.65 | $665.82 | $714.29 | $707.55 |
| *CONSTRUCTION | 16.3 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 15.5 | $611.90 | $645.05 | $642.79 | $622.92 |
| MANUFACTURING | 17.6 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 17.8 | $505.93 | $535.74 | $548.64 | $519.67 |
| Durable Goods | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.2 | $477.97 | $513.76 | $521.37 | $511.15 |
| Nondurable | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | $573.65 | $587.45 | $614.16 | $537.98 |
| *TCU 1/ | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.7 | $583.20 | $590.54 | $576.81 | $590.04 |
| *Transportation | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.9 | $531.26 | $538.01 | $521.68 | $533.13 |
| *Comm. & Utilities | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | $673.87 | $678.30 | $673.74 | $691.90 |
| *TRADE | 88.6 | 89.5 | 88.1 | 87.4 | $264.20 | $268.78 | $266.61 | $255.25 |
| *Wholesale Trade | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.4 | $463.61 | $468.61 | $472.13 | $449.92 |
| *Retail Trade | 72.8 | 73.8 | 72.5 | 72.0 | $221.41 | $226.65 | $221.76 | $213.64 |
| *FIRE 2/ | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.4 | $352.70 | $369.02 | $372.22 | $363.44 |
| *SERVICES | 92.3 | 92.3 | 89.5 | 88.8 | $307.85 | $307.24 | $312.46 | $298.20 |

| | Average Weekly Hours | | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1997 | Aug. 1997 | Sept. 1997 | Sept. 1996 | July 1997 | Aug 1997 | Sept. 1997 | Sept. 1996 |
| *TOTAL PRIVATE | 32.8 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 32.6 | $10.82 | $10.87 | $11.13 | $10.79 |
| MINING | 41.4 | 41.1 | 42.9 | 44.5 | $16.32 | $16.20 | $16.65 | $15.90 |
| *CONSTRUCTION | 38.9 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.5 | $15.73 | $15.81 | $15.95 | $15.77 |
| MANUFACTURING | 37.7 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 39.7 | $13.42 | $13.36 | $13.48 | $13.09 |
| Durable Goods | 37.4 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.6 | $12.78 | $12.78 | $12.81 | $12.59 |
| Nondurable | 38.5 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 37.7 | $14.90 | $14.76 | $15.09 | $14.27 |
| *TCU 1/ | 40.0 | 40.2 | 39.0 | 39.6 | $14.58 | $14.69 | $14.79 | $14.90 |
| *Transportation | 40.4 | 40.3 | 38.7 | 39.0 | $13.15 | $13.35 | $13.48 | $13.67 |
| *Comm. & Utilities | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 40.7 | $17.06 | $17.00 | $17.10 | $17.00 |
| *TRADE | 30.9 | 31.4 | 30.4 | 30.1 | $8.55 | $8.56 | $8.77 | $8.48 |
| *Wholesale Trade | 37.0 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.0 | $12.53 | $12.43 | $12.59 | $12.16 |
| *Retail Trade | 29.6 | 30.1 | 28.8 | 28.6 | $7.48 | $7.53 | $7.70 | $7.47 |
| *FIRE 2/ | 36.1 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.6 | $9.77 | $9.92 | $10.06 | $9.93 |
| *SERVICES | 30.3 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 30.0 | $10.16 | $10.14 | $10.45 | $9.94 |

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

# TABLE VI
## THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

**ALL ITEMS**
**(1982-1984 = 100)**

| | 1997 | | 1996 | | 1995 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W |
| January | 159.1 | 156.3 | 154.4 | 151.7 | 150.3 | 147.8 |
| February | 159.6 | 156.8 | 154.9 | 152.2 | 150.9 | 148.3 |
| March | 160.0 | 157.0 | 155.7 | 152.9 | 151.4 | 148.7 |
| April | 160.2 | 157.2 | 156.3 | 153.6 | 151.9 | 149.3 |
| May | 160.1 | 157.2 | 156.6 | 154.0 | 152.2 | 149.6 |
| June | 160.3 | 157.4 | 156.7 | 154.1 | 152.5 | 149.9 |
| July | 160.5 | 157.5 | 157.0 | 154.3 | 152.5 | 149.9 |
| August | 160.8 | 157.8 | 157.3 | 154.5 | 152.9 | 150.2 |
| September | 161.2 | 158.3 | 157.8 | 155.1 | 153.2 | 150.6 |
| October | | | 158.3 | 155.5 | 153.7 | 151.0 |
| November | | | 158.6 | 155.9 | 153.6 | 150.9 |
| December | | | 158.6 | 155.9 | 153.5 | 150.9 |
| Dec-to-Dec % | | | 3.3% | 3.3% | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| ANNUAL AVERAGE: | | | 156.9 | 154.1 | 152.4 | 149.8 |
| Ann Avg % | | | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.9% |

| | | | % Change From | | Ann Average % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Category CPI-U Index | Relative Importance | Sept. 1997 | Aug. 1997 | Sept. 1996 | 1996 | 1995 |
| ALL ITEMS | 100% | 161.2 | 0.2% | 2.2% | 3.0% | 2.8% |
| Food & Beverages | 18% | 158.4 | 0.2% | 2.2% | 3.2% | 2.8% |
| Housing | 42% | 157.7 | 0.1% | 2.5% | 2.9% | 2.6% |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 6% | 133.0 | 2.3% | 1.1% | -0.2% | -1.0% |
| Transportation | 18% | 144.3 | 0.3% | 0.8% | 2.8% | 3.6% |
| Medical Care | 6% | 235.4 | 0.1% | 2.6% | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| Entertainment | 4% | 163.0 | 0.0% | 2.0% | 3.4% | 2.5% |
| Other Goods & Services | 6% | 228.1 | 1.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 4.2% |

| Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar: | Sept. 1997 | Aug. 1997 | Sept. 1996 | Ann Average 1996 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1982-84 = $1.00) | $0.62 | $0.62 | $0.63 | $0.64 | $0.66 |

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W) AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W

SOURCE FOR DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

# TABLE VII
## NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

UI

*Unemployment Insurance*



| AREAS | New July To Sept. 1997 | Changed July To Sept. 1997 | New July To Sept. 1996 | Changed July To Sept. 1996 | Year-to-Date 1997 | Year-to-Date 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State of MT** | 865 | 377 | 871 | 367 | 3472 | 4273 |
| **Great Falls MSA** | 53 | 18 | 61 | 19 | 199 | 274 |
| **Billings MSA** | 117 | 59 | 106 | 53 | 492 | 561 |
| **Multi County** | 98 | 14 | 87 | 20 | 314 | 328 |
| **Anaconda-Butte LFA** | 47 | 29 | 54 | 18 | 217 | 284 |
| Beaverhead | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 44 |
| Deer Lodge | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 24 |
| Granite | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Madison | 12 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 42 | 52 |
| Powell | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 30 |
| Silver Bow | 21 | 13 | 26 | 7 | 102 | 128 |
| **Bozeman LFA** | 105 | 49 | 100 | 49 | 438 | 526 |
| Gallatin | 85 | 45 | 82 | 39 | 363 | 411 |
| Meagher | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Park | 20 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 71 | 102 |
| **Glasgow LFA** | 22 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 78 | 98 |
| Daniels | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| Phillips | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 14 |
| Roosevelt | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 31 |
| Sheridan | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 19 |
| Valley | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 22 | 24 |
| **Glendive LFA** | 15 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 60 | 80 |
| Dawson | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 33 |
| Garfield | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| McCone | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Prairie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Richland | 9 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 30 | 35 |
| Wibaux | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| **Hardin-Red Lodge LFA** | 29 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 106 | 133 |
| Big Horn | 7 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 36 |
| Carbon | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 48 | 57 |
| Stillwater | 9 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 33 | 25 |
| Sweet Grass | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 15 |

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

# TABLE VII
## NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA



UI
Unemployment Insurance

| AREAS | New July To Sept. 1997 | Changed July To Sept. 1997 | New July To Sept. 1996 | Changed July To Sept. 1996 | Year-to-Date 1997 | Year-to-Date 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Havre LFA** | 13 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 62 | 71 |
| Blaine | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 20 |
| Hill | 9 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 46 | 43 |
| Liberty | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| **Helena LFA** | 67 | 31 | 69 | 30 | 241 | 322 |
| Broadwater | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 30 |
| Jefferson | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 25 | 35 |
| Lewis & Clark | 55 | 29 | 58 | 26 | 205 | 257 |
| **Kalispell LFA** | 111 | 60 | 106 | 55 | 488 | 561 |
| Flathead | 83 | 43 | 74 | 37 | 354 | 377 |
| Lake | 13 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 72 | 108 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 62 | 76 |
| **Lewistown LFA** | 12 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 57 | 87 |
| Fergus | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 33 | 45 |
| Golden Valley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Judith Basin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Musselshell | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 29 |
| Petroleum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wheatland | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| **Miles City LFA** | 20 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 64 | 109 |
| Carter | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Custer | 11 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 34 | 50 |
| Fallon | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| Powder River | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 15 |
| Rosebud | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 22 |
| Treasure | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| **Missoula LFA** | 139 | 60 | 141 | 69 | 583 | 710 |
| Mineral | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 21 |
| Missoula | 93 | 41 | 79 | 44 | 385 | 435 |
| Ravalli | 30 | 16 | 42 | 14 | 133 | 185 |
| Sanders | 13 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 50 | 69 |
| **Shelby-Cut Bank LFA** | 17 | 6 | 34 | 10 | 73 | 129 |
| Choteau | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 19 |
| Glacier | 6 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 38 |
| Pondera | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 18 |
| Teton | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 29 |
| Toole | 3 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 25 |

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only

# Glossary of Terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The 2 SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

# Sources of Data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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